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EXAMINER

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 7/14/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments (on page 10) argues that Yamazaki '645 does not talk about the fixing substrate 1001 being made of plastic is not persuasive. Please see Yamazaki '645 paragraph [0058]. It states that the fixing substrate may be glass, quartz, ceramic, silicon or plastic.

Applicant's arguments (on page 11) argues that Okazaki does not disclose the light emitting element over the substrate is not persuasive. Okazaki shows in Fig. 8 the light emitting diode and concavity is disposed on a substrate.

Applicant's arguments (on page 14) argues that Okazaki's light emitting device would need to be placed between a color filter 1106 of yamazaki ' 645 and an adhesive layer 1107 is not persuasive. The Claim does not claim that the insulating film is directly adhered to the resin with an adhesive. Therefore, Okazaki's light emitting device would be placed between the color filter 1106 and the substrate 1108.

Therefore the rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1-4,7,9,11,13,46-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki (US 20010040645) and of Okazaki et al (US 5298768) in view of in view of Shiraishi (US 20010012089).

Regarding Claim 1-4,7,9,11,13,

Yamazaki et al discloses (Fig. 12 and Fig. 13) a second plastic substrate (1001) a insulating film (102) a semiconductor device (TFTs) formed on the insulating film (102) a liquid crystal cell (1004) electrically connected to the semiconductor device (202, TFT) and a second substrate (1001) wherein the semiconductor device (TFT) and the liquid crystal cell (1004) are formed between the first substrate (1108) and the second plastic substrate (1008); an adhesive (1107) adhering the insulating (102) layer with the substrate (1108).

Yamazaki et al does not disclose a light emitting device formed in the concave portion of the first substrate a resin covering the light emitting device; wherein the first plastic substrate is larger than the second substrate; wherein the metal film is formed over the concave portion.

Okazaki et al discloses (Fig. 6 and Fig.10) a first substrate (16) a light emitting diode (Column 3, lines 17-30) formed in the concave portion (20) of the first substrate (also formed over the first substrate) (16) a metal film (19) formed over the plastic substrate (16), a resin (Column 3, lines 17-30) covering the light emitting device (1) used as back light for liquid crystal displays. Therefore, the first substrate of Yamazaki (1108) would have Okazaki's concavity with an LED surrounded by a resin attached to

Yamazaki's adhesive (1107). This device is used to improve the light emission efficiency and the quality of the product (Column 2, rows 35-40).

Shiraishi discloses the first substrate (11) is larger than the second substrate (12) to provide extra length portion (3) to have the terminal portion (31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to modify Yamazaki's display to include Okazaki et al's light emitting device to improve the light emission efficiency and the quality of the product (Column 2, rows 35-40) and to include Shiraishi's larger first substrate motivated by the desire to provide a extra length portion to have a terminal portion [0009].

Regarding Claim 46,47,

In addition to Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi as disclosed above, Okazaki et al discloses (Fig. 10) the spatula flattens the resin so as to fill the depression with the resin to provide a level surface (Column 6, rows 57-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to modify Kim et al's display to include Okazaki et al's flat surface resin motivated by the desire to provide a level surface.

Regarding Claim 48-51,

In addition to Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi as disclosed above, Okazaki et al discloses (Column 8, rows 30-34) the resin comprises a transparent particle.

Regarding Claim 52-55,

In addition to Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi as disclosed above, Okazaki et al discloses (Column 3, rows 1-10) the light emitting device includes a pair of

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electrodes. Thus preventing the appearance of the product from deteriorating when the surface mounting of the light emitting element is soldered. (Column 3, rows 32-38). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to modify Kim et al's display to include Okazaki et al's pair of electrodes motivated by the desire to prevent the appearance of the product from deteriorating when the surface mounting of the light emitting element is soldered (Column 3, rows 32-38).

Claim 56-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki (US 20010040645) and of Okazaki et al (US 5298768) and of Shiraishi (US 20010012089) in view of Ohta et al (US 20010000439).

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi disclose everything as disclosed above.

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi do not disclose the use of polarizers.

Ohta et al discloses polarizing plate (pol2) over the second substrate (SUB2), therefore the polarizing plate is above the resin.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi to include the polarizing plate to polarize light and improve image quality.

Claim 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki (US 20010040645) and of Okazaki et al (US 5298768) and of Shiraishi (US 20010012089) in view of Oguchi et al (US 4648691)

Regarding Claim 5,

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi disclose everything as disclosed above.

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi do not disclose the metal film being sand blasted.

Oguchi et al discloses sand blasting the metal film in order to form a rugged surface suitable to be used in a display to provide a higher degree of whiteness. (Col. 8, rows 21-37)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to modify Okazaki et al, Shiraishi I and Yamazaki's display to include Oguchi et al's sand blasting method of the metal film in order to form a rugged surface suitable to be used in a display to provide a higher degree of whiteness. (Col. 8, rows 21-37)

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable of Yamazaki (US 20010040645) and of Okazaki et al (US 5298768) and of Shiraishi (US 20010012089) in view of Yokoyama et al (US 20020041348).

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi disclose everything as disclosed above.

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi do not disclose the use of a transparent liquid crystal.

Yokoyama et al in the abstract discloses the use of a transparent liquid crystal cell that controls passage of light emitted from the surface (see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to modify Okazaki et al, Shiraishi and Yamazaki to include Yokoyama et al's transparent liquid crystal to control passages of the light emitted from the surface of the display (see abstract).

Claim 8,10,12,14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki (US 20010040645) and of Okazaki et al (US 5298768) and of Shiraishi (US 20010012089) in view of Weindorf et al (US 20020130985).

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi disclose everything as disclosed above.

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi do not disclose the use of a flexible printed wiring board.

Weindorf et al discloses (Page 3, [0033]) using a flexible printed wiring board connected to the i-emitting diode that is supplied with current to eliminate the need for daughter boards or other LED's which are more expensive.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to modify of Okazaki et al, Shiraishi and Yamazaki to include Weindorf's flexible printed wiring board to eliminate the need for daughter boards or other interconnecting devices or the more expensive side-lighting LEDs also to provide the display with flexibility (Page 3, [0033]).

Claim 15,17,18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki (US 20010040645) and of Okazaki et al (US 5298768) and of Shiraishi (US 20010012089) in view of Chaudhari et al (US 6331381).

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi disclose everything as disclosed above.

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi do not disclose the liquid crystal displays used in a cellular phone, wrist watch, and personal computer.

Chaudhari et al discloses (Column 1, Row 13-16) the use of LCD's in a cellular phone, wrist watch, and personal computers to provide a displaying image in the products.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to modify of Okazaki et al, Shiraishi and Yamazaki include Chaudhari et al's liquid crystal displays in a cellular phone, wrist watch, and personal computers with a display that is light and thin such as an LCD.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Yamazaki (US 20010040645) and of Okazaki et al (US 5298768) and of Shiraishi (US 20010012089) in view of Kawagoe et al (US 5781263).

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi disclose everything as disclosed above.

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi do not disclose the liquid crystal displays used in an electronic book.

Kawagoe et al discloses (Column Row) the use of a LCD in an electronic book.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to modify Okazaki et al, Shiraishi and Yamazaki to include Kawagoe et al's liquid crystal displays in an electronic book to provide it with a display that is light and thin such as an LCD.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki (US 20010040645) and of Okazaki et al (US 5298768) and of Shiraishi (US 20010012089) in view of Washizuka et al (US 4202607).

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi disclose everything as disclosed above.

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi do not disclose the liquid crystal displays used in a front glass.

Washizuka et al discloses (Abstract) the use of an LCD in a front glass such as a mirror or window.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to modify of Okazaki et al, Shiraishi and Yamazaki to include Washizuka et al's liquid crystal displays in a front glass to provide the front glass with a display that is light and thin such as an LCD.

Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamazaki (US 20010040645) and of Okazaki et al (US 5298768) and of Shiraishi (US 20010012089) in view of Boutaleb et al (US 4536014).

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi disclose everything as disclosed above.

Yamazaki, Okazaki et al, and Shiraishi do not disclose the liquid crystal displays used in an electronic card.

Boutaleb et al discloses (Column 4, Row 13-24) the use of a LCD in a credit card.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention to modify of Okazaki et al, Shiraishi and Yamazaki to include Boutaleb et al's

liquid crystal displays in an electronic card to provide the electronic card with a display that is light and thin such as an LCD.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LUCY P. CHIEN whose telephone number is (571)272-8579. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Nelms can be reached on (571)272-1787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Lucy P Chien
Examiner
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